

White Rhodesians endorse Smith

JORDAN TIMES

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جوردن تايمز يومية سياسية أصدر بالإنجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الرأي»

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY JANUARY 31, 1979 — RABIE AWAL 3, 1399

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arter, Hua to change visits

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (R)—White Rhodesians today overwhelmingly endorsed government plans for a limited form of majority rule. With well over half the votes counted, the poll of 38,500 in favour of the government plans and 6,000 Prime Minister Ian Smith tonight predicted a solid "yes". White Rhodesians in the referendum. After a tour of stations in Salisbury, he said it appeared that whites had out in large numbers to give their verdict—perhaps even exceeding the 25 per cent poll registered in the 1977 general election.

The transitional government, led by Mr. Smith and three nationalists, were seeking approval for a black-rule con-

stitution containing many provisions for continuing day-to-day

control of the economy by whites of key sectors of Rhodesian life—the security

and justice, the judiciary and the civil service.

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Drug addiction is emerging as a problem in Jordan

By Serene R. Farraj
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Jan. 30--"The phenomenon of drug use and abuse is becoming a serious problem in Jordan, and it will certainly increase if we don't act to prevent it from spreading widely in our society," Dr. Fawzi Dawoud, Director of the Counselling Center at the Jordan University said in an interview here yesterday.

"The dangerous element is that we respond to human problems by providing the people with chemical solutions, instead of looking for human solutions. For example, patients who suffer from maladjustment need counselling more than anything else, yet doctors prescribe to them a certain kind of drug, an easy solution to the problem," he added.

An exploratory study has been conducted by Dr. Dawoud concerning the use and abuse of drugs in Jordan. "This study serves as baseline data for future studies on this problem," Dr. Dawoud said.

The study was conducted to answer many questions raised regarding the problem of drug dependency in Jordan, such as: the expectations and estimates of workers in the medical field concerning the development of this phenomenon; the extent of drug dependency in Jordan; the most common drugs used or abused; geographic distribution of cases; dependency on particular drugs; whether there is any relationship between medical practices and drug use or abuse; the distribution of drug dependency according to age, sex, and profession; and finally the sources of drugs.

As for the method used in conducting the study, Dr. Dawoud said: "Because of the difficulty of reaching the population of drug dependents in Jordan and of taking a sample from the general population, it was decided that the sample should consist of 470 persons, chosen from people directly involved in drug use and distribution such as physicians, pharmacists, school directors and counsellors, and persons in key positions at the Ministry of Health.

In answer to a questionnaire 77 per cent of the physicians, and 79 per cent of the pharmacists said

they thought the phenomenon of drug use constituted a problem, and that this problem would increase in the future. Although there are laws to limit and control drug use, 41 per cent of the physicians and 50 per cent of the pharmacists said that these laws and regulations were not applied and do not serve the purpose for which they were made.

Dr. Dawoud said: "The Department of Drug Prevention and Enforcement had made an estimate of 1882 cases of drug dependency (on hashish and opium) between 1970-1976, 90 per cent of them on hashish, but this is only an estimate; it does not reflect the exact number, which is certainly higher." Four hundred and twenty one cases of drug dependency were reported by those questioned in the study. This number is an indication of the danger of the problem threatening our society.

The study also indicates that the problem is increasing with the passage of time. For example, 23 cases of drug dependency were reported by those questioned for the period 1970-1971, while in 1976-1978 the number of cases reported reached 297.

Tranquillizers were found to be the most common or popular drugs because doctors believe they are safe. Narcotics, which include morphine, heroin and cocaine were the next most common drugs in use: then barbiturates which include psychosedatives (Valium, Equanil and Milton); then stimulants, which include marijuana, LSD, and cocaine.

The study illustrated that males were more dependent on drugs than females. The study revealed that 64 per cent of the cases were of male drug dependence, and 36 per cent were females. "This could raise several questions," Dr. Dawoud said: "Is the female more protected culturally in our society; is it difficult for the female to follow different patterns of behaviour in her request for drugs; how long will this cultural protection last, when we see that women are becoming very active in our society?"

The tendency of drug use and abuse among the youth is as strong as it is in western countries. The

study revealed that 46 per cent or 193 cases depended on tranquilizers, 106 of these cases were below 20 years of age. "This indicates that drugs have entered the youth population, which makes it a must for us to think of effective prevention methods," Dr. Dawoud said.

Concerning the distribution of drug dependence according to occupation, it was found that the highest number were students about 28 per cent or 117 cases; free business, 16 percent; workers in the medical field, 13 per cent; government employees, 10 per cent; workers, 10 per cent; army officers, 2 per cent; unemployed, 5 per cent; unknown professions, 15 per cent.

It was found that physicians and pharmacists constitute an important source for drugs in addition to illegal smuggling. Dr. Dawoud continued: "Until now efforts were only directed towards smuggling, without taking into consideration the danger of medical abuse. Therefore attention must be paid to medical drug abuse while carrying out our preventive methods, for we must learn from the West that when illegal sources are banned, medical drug abuse increases."

Dr. Dawoud added that doctors and pharmacists must be made better aware of the consequences of drugs, and their effect on human behaviour.

"We must not concentrate our laws and regulations on illegal smuggling only. We need a more integrated approach to prevention, we need specialised centers for treatment, because our medical hospitals are not equipped for treating such problems, problems that need counselling more than anything else," he said.

"It is important to note the necessity of establishing a medical data center before adopting any preventive method, to help us in defining the cases of drug dependency in Jordan. Any protective method must aim at limiting supply through administrative, executive and security measures, and demand through educational and psychological awareness campaigns," he concluded.

The new Upper House holds its first meeting in Amman.

ECONOSCOPE

A nomination and a query

By Jawad Ahmad

I: The Central Bank of Jordan has recently announced that it will give two JD 500 prizes each for the best economic research, and the best journalistic economic report. It goes without saying that the prizes will only be given to publications concerning Jordan.

This is naturally a step in the right direction, and it should be encouraged. In the field of journalism, no prizes have been given in Jordan so far. This is the first of its kind.

For this year I nominate two people who, I think, are worthy of the prize. They are Rami Khouri and Mohammad Abu Gboush.

Mr. Khouri is too well known to the readers of the Jordan Times to be introduced. Yet, I believe that he should be cited for his courage when he shouldered the Jordan Times from the start as editor, for his excellent analytical abilities, and above all for his unceasing contribution both home and abroad.

Mr. Abu Gboush has always shown an ability to deal with the right topic at the right time. His reports on economic public issues in Al Dustour have always been timely, comprehensive and to the point.

There are other people for whom I hold respect. For instance, there is Ian Kellas of the Jordan

Times whose ability to cover technical differences is quite admirable. His sketching proved that it can be as productive as vocative.

II: This is an altogether different topic, and even wonders whether it is wise to raise it. Yet, I do not mean to be critical just now. I often admire the insight of some economic policy-makers. This often rests in the decisions they make.

However, when their knowledge of economics is put to the test, it does not stretch very far. It cannot produce a curve, nor repeat the Slutsky equation. Obviously their thoughts shifted away from economics to economics. Their economic writings or thoughts are in the vein of those of our businessmen.

The question is: if top policy-makers good economic decisions relying on analysis rather than theoretical knowledge, then the use of learning theory?

If someone makes a decision which is in violation of the norm, he is accused of being a maverick. Yet, if one makes an economic decision without having a basic knowledge of economics, he is discarded as an intruder. Then serve as a license to enter the club is all.



The new Upper House holds its first meeting in Amman.

New Upper House holds first sess

AMMAN, Jan. 30 (JNA)--The new Upper House of Parliament held its first session today under the chairmanship of its speaker Mr. Bahjat Talhouni. During the session Mr. Sa'd Jum'a was elected first deputy spokesman of

the legal and foreign affairs committee. The House will hold its first session once again at the end of January.

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Not tame anymore

Israel is clearly having problems with its Arabs. The Arab population living inside the pre-1967 borders has been adding its voice to the accelerated struggle against Zionist expansionism which is manifesting itself anew in the occupied territories.

Organisations such as the National Progressive Movement have emerged to join hands with the forceful displays of unity which are occurring everywhere in the Arab World in response to the Egyptian-Israeli treaty machinations.

The Israelis have predictably replied to this wave of nationalist feeling with a wave of arrests and crackdowns, particularly against students, and by re-introducing the tactic of blowing up houses of "suspicious" Arab civilians in the West Bank.

There is also more than enough evidence that Israel--frustrated by the failure of its attempt to impose a final solution of the Palestinian problem through the legal mechanism of the Camp David accords, and alarmed by the shifts in the balance of power in the region--is looking for a way to deflect responsibility for its own intransigence by drawing the Arabs into a new pattern of violence.

And it appears that Lebanon has been chosen once again as the target of Israel's bloody manipulations. The Lebanese authorities have uncovered an Israeli conspiracy in connection with the murder in Beirut of the PLO security chief, Abu Hassan, and have arrested two foreigners with fake passports in the case.

This is by no means the first time the Israelis have used such tactics to create excuses for renewed acts of aggression. With Mr. Begin's reputation now so low among his erstwhile Western backers over his obstinacy in the peace talks, he obviously feels it is time to excite a new wave of sympathy in the world for "embattled" Israel. There are indications in Beirut that the order for Abu Hassan's assassination came from the Prime Minister's office itself.

As usual in these matters, Israel will reap what it sows. But it should take note that the Arabs it is confronting this time--even those once-intimidated subjects within its own borders--are no longer prepared to take provocation lying down, or to see their hopes and dreams for peace and justice trampled forever under the Zionist jackboot.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Under the heading "The only Practical Answer" AL RAYA's editorial Tuesday says the decisions that can be reached by the Syrian-Iraqi Joint Higher Committee would lead to substantial alteration in the balance of power in the Middle East.

Naturally, such an eventuality would not be accepted by Israel and its allies due to the fact that Israel and its supporters are concentrating on dissecting the Arab ranks and dissipating the Arab Nation's energies in side channels that bleed out its capabilities and make it unable to face not only the aggression but also the plans aimed at liquidating the Palestine issue and the very Arab existence.

Welcoming the creation of a unified state between Syria and Iraq the newspaper urges that the two countries should make a thorough study of their unification steps, taking into account the potential threats that may act towards aborting such a unity as did happen in previous inter-Arab unitary efforts.

AL DUSTOUR takes issue with a statement attributed to the Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai calling on the Arabs to relinquish the desire to destroy Israel which he considers a reality that cannot be reversed.

Expressing its astonishment at Mr. Desai's surprise statement, the newspaper says the Indian leader made his call at a time when Israel was occupying vast tracts of land belonging to three Arab countries, carrying out savage incursions into South Lebanon and denying the existence of the Palestinian people and their right to self-determination as well as refusing peace enshrined in the Camp David agreements which are far below the relevant international resolutions!

Mr. Desai's pronouncements appear to indicate that he is living in another world completely, the newspaper says.

WHAT'S GOING ON

American Film

The American Centre is showing two films today, the first at 6:00 p.m. and the second at 8:15 p.m. The films are Stanley Kramer's "Inherit the Wind" and John Ford's "The Informer," showing in that order.

Theatre

The Amman Players present excerpts from Neil Simon's "Plaza Suite" combined with a buffet dinner at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel Ballroom at 7:30 p.m. Tickets are available at the hotel or from members of the American Women's Club.

THE PUB

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desirables

Annual chemistry exhibition offers many high school students an opportunity they missed



A smiling secondary student waits to observe one of 52 experiments put on at the University of Jordan's Chemistry Department during the current eight-day exhibition there.

The President of Yarmouk University will inaugurate the exhibition at Yarmouk at 10 a.m. this Saturday.

Twenty six of the experiments are for the second secondary curriculum, and the other 26 are for third secondary students pre-

paring for the Tawjihiyeh. The students from different schools stay at the exhibition for about 2 hours. Each class breaks into

groups which go from experiment to experiment.

This is the first year that the exhibition has been scheduled to

run for eight days instead of six at the two universities. The rapid increase in the number of schools means that there are still many students who can't get to see the experiments. At Ashrafah Girls School, three out of seven third secondary classes were chosen by lottery to go. There was no chance for the five second secondary classes.

According to Dina Matar, a Chemistry teacher at Ashrafah, "All of them want to go. They all get more interested in the subject by coming here." However, Mai Omaish, also a teacher at Ashrafah, added: "About 10 per cent come to take notes and learn, the rest for a change."

The exhibition this year is helped by a contribution of JD 1,300 from several Jordanian Chemical Companies led by the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company. This money is used to supplement the chemicals and glassware the university provides.

Attendance is not limited to students sent directly by their schools. Others, especially students who are able to visit the exhibition in groups, are encouraged to do so.

Because girls' schools are often newer and not as fully equipped as the boys' schools, they are given the longer visiting hours: 8 a.m. to 1 p.m., as opposed to 2 to 5 p.m. for the boys.

Eham Ahmad, a second secondary student at a comprehensive school who was visiting the exhibition, said: "We've heard of this equipment and these experiments but never seen them—this helps us understand," summing up the programme's value. A lab-full of eager faces bore witness to these words.

Keep those explosions coming!

Jordan, Bahrain discuss new Arab move for peace

B A H R A I N. Jan. 30 (Agencies)—Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim today explored with the emir of Bahrain and top cabinet ministers in the Gulf emirate chances for a new Arab move to help bring about a just peace in the Middle East.

Mr. Ibrahim said he had convened to Sheik Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifa, the emir of Bahrain, an oral message from His Majesty King Hussein which focused on the King's recent consultations with European leaders.

The emir gave Mr. Ibrahim a reply to the King's message. Later Mr. Ibrahim conferred with the Prime Minister of Bahrain Sheik

Khalifa ibn Salman Al Khalifa on the latest developments in the Middle East problem.

Bahraini Foreign Minister Sheikh Mohammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifa also held talks with Mr. Ibrahim on recent developments affecting the area and the consolidation of bilateral relations.

Following the meeting, Mr. Ibrahim told reporters that he had "explored possibilities for any Arab move in the near future which could serve Arab goals and the cause of a just peace."

He added that "the points of view of the two countries were in complete harmony and I believe that we have reached fruitful and positive results."

Host countries for refugees meet in Amman to discuss UNRWA services

A M M A N. Jan. 30 (JNA)—Services to Palestinian refugees by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) will be the main topic for discussion by representatives of the Arab states hosting refugees, the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the Arab League at a week-long meeting that opened here today.

Dr. Ali Ibrahim, who represents the Arab League at the meeting, said that apart from UNRWA's services, the participants will be discussing among other things U.N. General Assembly resolutions on Palestinian refugees at its 33rd session and celebrations marking an international day for solidarity with the Palestinian people.

National News Roundup

Jordanian-Iraqi committee to discuss tomato paste factory.

AMMAN. Jan. 30 (JNA)—The Jordanian-Iraqi joint technical committee will hold a meeting here on Feb. 13 to discuss Iraq's participation in a Jordanian tomato paste factory. Under-secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce Dr. Hashem Dabbas said here today. He added that Iraq then intends to import tomato paste from the factory to meet the demand in the Iraqi market.

Society set up for the mentally retarded

AMMAN. Jan. 30 (JNA)—A national society for the care of mentally retarded people has been set up in Jordan. Dr. Hisham Al Nazer of the Medical Department at the University of Jordan said here today. He said the society which includes a number of specialists will supervise programmes for rehabilitating mentally retarded people at special therapy and rehabilitation centres.

TODAY'S WEATHER

Temperatures will be above normal with light and variable winds. In Aqaba Gulf winds will be northerly moderate with calm seas.

Temperature:	Overnight minimum	Daytime maximum
Amman	6	21
Aqaba	11	25
Jordan Valley	12	24
Deserts	5	21

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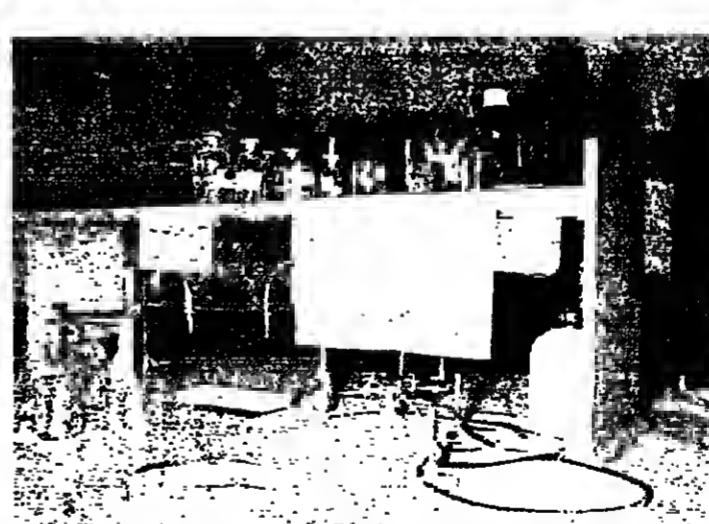
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LOCAL

EXCHANGE

RATES

U.S. dollar	296.00/298.00
U.K. sterling	591.00/595.00
West German mark	159.10/160.10
Swiss franc	175.50/176.60
French franc	69.40/69.80
Italian lire	
(for every 100)	35.20/35.40
Japanese yen	148.00/148.90
(for every 100)	147.20/148.10
Dutch guilder	
Belgian franc	100.90/101.50
(for every ten)	67.50/67.90
Swedish crown	



The mysteries of chemistry are explained.

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

NAME OF COMPANY

Jordan Petroleum Co.	Par value	Volume Traded	Last Offer	Last Offer	Closing Price
Jordan Cement Factories	JD 5,000	5,066	6,550	6,570	6,580
Arab Pharmaceutical Co.	JD 10,000	2,864	14,320	14,350	14,320
Jordan-Gulf Bank	JD 5,000	824	—	—	17,200
Dar Alwida Development and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	160	1,040	—	1,040
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	4,243	2,000	2,050	2,000
Jordan Ceramic Industries	JD 1,000	162	1,340	1,350	1,350
Jordan Tobacco And Cigarette Co.	JD 1,000	276	0,920	0,930	0,920
Jordan Tanning Co.	JD 5,000	4,629	7,500	—	8,000
Cairo-Amman Bank	JD 5,000	796	8,700	—	8,700
Petra Bank	JD 10,000	1,280	6,400	6,500	6,400
Jordan Insurance Co.	JD 1,000	504	11,200	—	11,200
Rafia Industrial Co.	JD 5,000	3,334	9,000	9,750	9,750
		62	3,100	3,200	3,100

Total volume traded, Tuesday, Jan. 30: 24,200
Total number of shares traded: 5,001

Government Development Bonds

Par value	Volume traded	Number traded	Year of maturity	Selling price
JD 5,000	10,160	1,650	1986	5,080
JD 10,000	2,018	200	1987	10,090

Total volume traded: JD 42,178

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YOUR NEEDS

WE ARE A WE...

Old is Gold...

By Beata Levy

PARIS—One of the latest investments by a British pension fund is an exciting cross-channel venture into art and antiques. Thanks to the unlikely combination of a Paris department store building becoming vacant, and the British POSSE (Post Office Staff Superannuation Fund) ready with Frs. 140 million to sink into it, the corner block opposite the entrance to the Louvre Museum in the Rue de Rivoli became converted into an attractive Antiques Market.

The project took two years to complete, with an additional Frs. 450 million from an international bank consortium. Today the "Louvre des Antiquaires", a London-type antiques market, is open for business, with every one of its 240 stands fully let on three floors—and crowded most of the day.

For there are no more inveterate lovers of antiques than the French. Paris has some of the greatest dealers of fine furniture in the world, on the Left Bank and around the Place Vendôme.

At the other end of the scale, its famous flea market has always attracted serious dealers and amateurs.

In between there are 8,000 registered antique businesses—a staggering number compared with Britain's 4,000. What is more, they have been multiplying fast, especially in the provinces, as have antique fairs; now over 150 in number.

All this adds up to a total of Frs. 2 billion worth of antiques changing hands officially in 1977 (compared with Frs. 700 million in 1970).

But saturation point seems nowhere in sight. The new "Louvre des Antiquaires", despite its pompous title, is further whetting the appetite of Parisians. This may be as much due to its layout and convenient location as to an intelligent sales policy which sets out to create confidence.

Unlike most antique shops the world over, a clearly visible price tag accompanies every item on display. This is one of the market's internal rules, another being periodic inspections of the claims made for the merchandise.

A bureau of experts is on the

spot to authenticate the purchase for Frs. 140,000. In as much at the buyer's request, and to deliver a certificate guaranteeing age and quality. But since errors of judgement are always possible, would-be purchasers are encouraged to take out an insurance policy at a low premium which promises the refund of the purchasing price if the guaranteed can be proved wrong.

"The Japanese keep telling me they prefer our market to antique shops because prices here do not shoot up the moment they are showing interest," said the American owner of an Art Nouveau stand.

The "Louvre des Antiquaires" may win back some of the clientele that antique dealers have lost to auctioneers. Many family buyers who used to spend weekends browsing through junk shops are attending auction sales instead. On occasion they pay over the odds at an auction for merchandise they had previously turned down at a dealer's because of distrust or ignorance.

Not all auctioneers are doing well, however. Those who specialize in 18th century furniture are complaining of lack of demand. Interests in firearms is also at a low ebb. Prices for non-figurative modern paintings are refusing to climb back to their pre-1974 high levels.

But innocent lads such as postcard collecting is spreading like wildfire, and are responsible for the increased turnover of one specialised auctioneer from Frs. 6,000 to Frs. 28,000 within six months. The addiction has hit 100,000 Frenchmen, so that Frs. 1,000 is no longer an unusual price to pay for one old postcard.

Silver and jewellery are booming. There is also a strong demand for art from the Middle East, an Iranian manuscript having recently changed hands at a record price of Frs. 720,000.

The president popularity of Art Nouveau explains the new peak reached when a Galle lamp sold,

Financial Times News-Features

for Frs. 140,000. In as much as the minor classic painters of the turn of the century, the Pompiers, and the Orientalists.

More exciting and new is the promising interest in pre-1860

painters—"Cavalier Gree" by Delacroix reached Frs. 3.4 million, and a William Klaes Heda Frs. 1.25 million.

This is all the more welcome since auction sales got off to a slow start after the summer recess. At about the same time, a certain nervousness had seized the top dealers who took part in the 9th Biennale—which to collectors is the most celebrated of international antique fairs. In 1978 it proved to be a bitter commercial disappointment. The Renaissance bronzes, French furniture from royal palaces, and paintings by old masters, all museum pieces, remained unsold. Prices were deemed to be exorbitant.

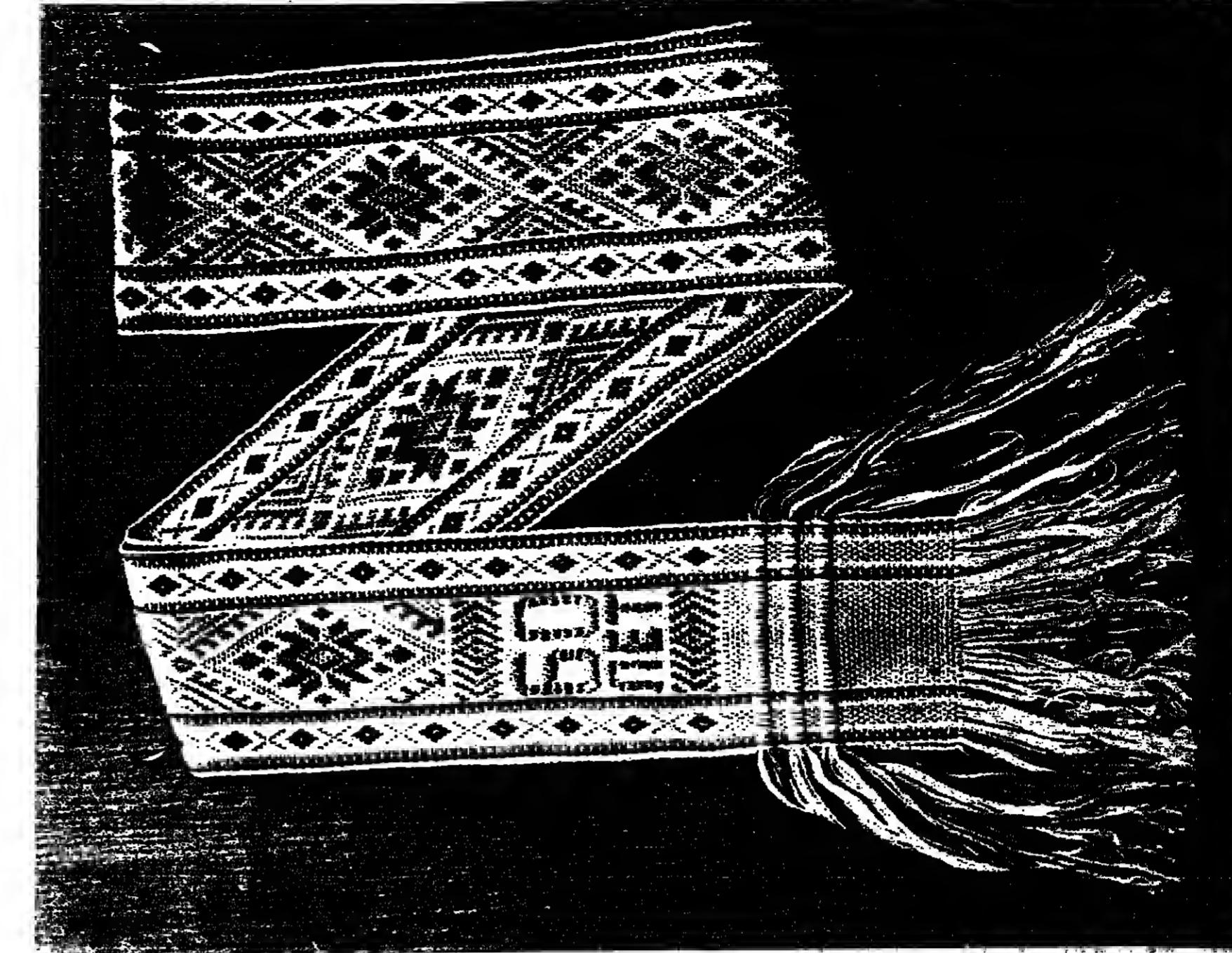
Neither can the market in modern paintings be feeling elated after the recent mishap connected with the cancelled sale of three Mondrians to the Pompidou Museum of Modern Art. At the eleventh hour, doubts were cast on the authenticity of the paintings, which had previously been praised by a number of experts.

Realists are now saying that the Frs. 6m which almost changed hands is a sum large enough to undermine confidence in abstract art further.

Confidence is now the keyword and panacea for every ailing branch of the art world. Did not the POSSE's investment show confidence in the French passion for antiques? The new antique market is leaning on it to catch new enthusiasts. The auctioneers, by virtue of their being "ministerial officers", have always been personally responsible for the accuracy of the merchandise described.

It only remains for collectors to feel confident that they will be able to pay for it all.

Financial Times News-Features



A belt of Slutsk

Craftswomen retain skills

For two centuries the fame of Slutsk belts has failed to fade away. The best samples have come into the treasure-

house of world art. 18th century. At that time they were not Slutsk (a town in the only a significant part of men's garments, but gradually national motifs, such as a corn-flower, or forget-me-not or other flowers, began to appear in the designs. Weavers of Slutsk learned to make two, and even four faces of various patterns on a single belt. The so-called "cast" belts, the face side of which was interwoven with gold thread covering the silk ground, demanded their special skill. At

such belts started in Warsaw Krakow, and Lublin at the end of 18th century the skill of Byelorussian weavers, and high quality of their works remained consummate. Works of the masters are exported to East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Finland and Sweden. Weavers of Slutsk presented with their belts at many amateur groups. People turned belts at moments of distinction. At

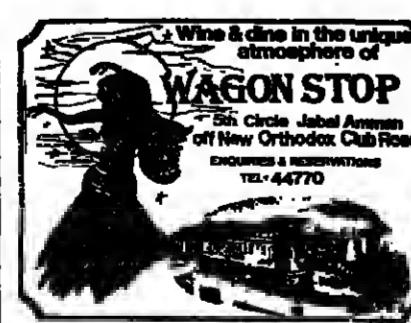


Anna Poleschuk (centre) learned the difficult art of weaving patterned belts from her mother. Now she shares her experience with young people.

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FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31, 1979

Your DAILY HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RIGHTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES. In the morning you could choose between two points of view, so make up your mind just what you want to do for your best interests. Impress others with your talents.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Remove obstacles in the path of your progress so you can get ahead faster. Enjoy the company of good friends in the evening.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Complete outside business matters early in the day and then handle private matters wisely. Think constructively.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You could have some irritating situations that crop up in the morning but all is fine later in the day. Be logical.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Be willing to make personal changes that could give you greater abundance in the future. Avoid the social tonight.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Keep any promises that are important in the morning and then study exciting new interests that could give you added income.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Complete deals with associates in the morning, then turn to outside matters that are important. Be alert to opportunities.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Handle all that work ahead of you and then make the right outside contacts that are important to your future welfare.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Put those creative ideas to work and impress others. Avoid one who is jealous of you. Be more proud of yourself.

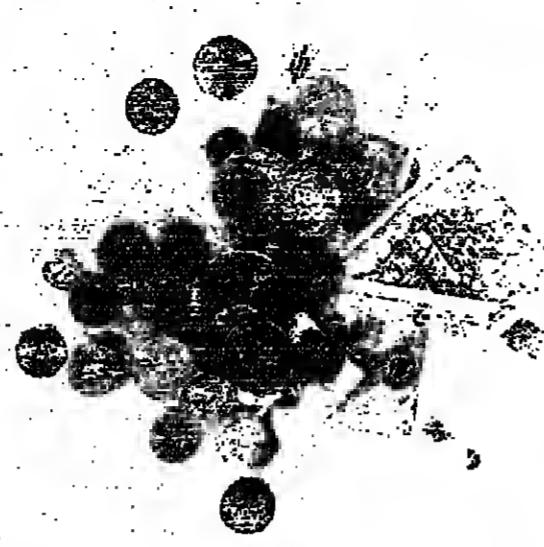
SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) A most difficult problem in your line of endeavor can be solved in at this time. Try to please your mate more.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Make sure that reports and correspondence are correctly handled. A trusted friend can give the advice you need.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You have to be very careful in the handling of money at this time to carry through with your plans. Strive for happiness.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Use care in the handling of personal matters in the morning. Take needed health treatments and improve your appearance.

Coins are cleaner



Where there's muck there's brass, the saying goes, and notes and coins are none too clean either. But Professor Reimer Levetzow of West Berlin's Federal Health Authority has made a bacteriological survey of money from West Germany and neighbouring countries and says the health hazard is exaggerated. He found fungi on three per cent of coins and 30 per cent of notes, but claimed there is no health risk if food is handled by a cashier who also handles money.

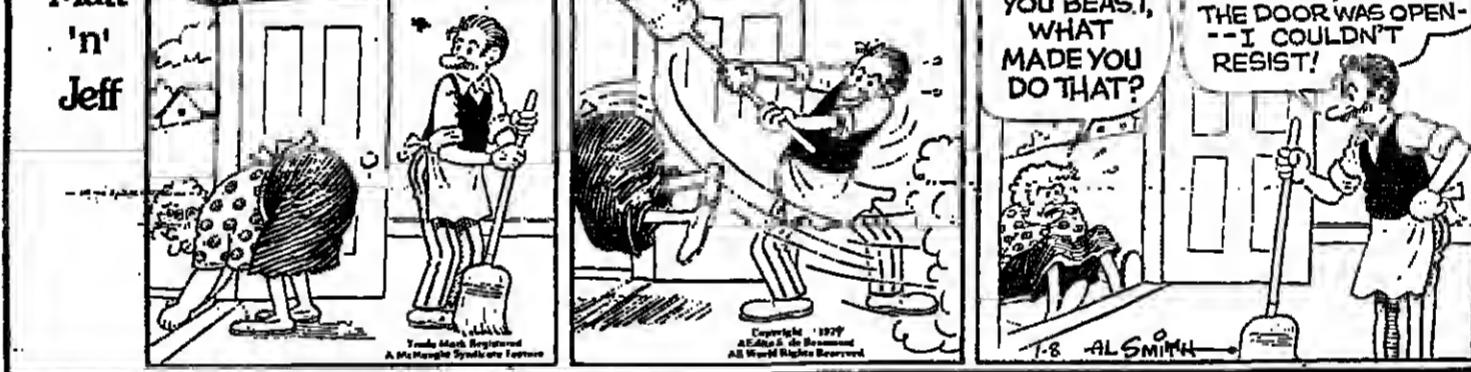
Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Flintstones



GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF

© 1978 by Chicago Tribune

DEAR MR. GOREN:

—Why do you think men are generally better bridge players than women? Are we really mentally superior? —W. Fort Worth, Texas

(This question has been awarded the weekly prize.)

—You have turned to the wrong party if you are hoping I will back up that particular assertion. Remember, my favorite partner was the late Helen Sobel Smith, and she handled her cards as well as any man I've played with.

In addition, I personally don't believe that men are better than women at bridge. While I have nothing to back me up, I would hazard a guess that, in the average game, the women are at least as good, if not better, than the men.

However, there is no denying the fact that at national and international championships, the game is dominated by the males. While 55 percent of all players are women, only rarely has a woman won a major championship, and the number of women who have represented their country in open competition is even fewer. I would like to point out, though, that the older the Master Pairs title, "perhaps the most prestigious in tournament bridge," North America, are Mary and Farrell of Beverly Hills and Marilyn Johnson of Houston, the only women's pair ever to have won this championship.

Why is it, though, that at the top level the game has been dominated? I am sure I know the reason. A woman has been advanced that

men find it easier to concentrate completely on the game. Women are distracted by the hairdresser's appointment, by worrying about what they have to prepare for dinner, about whether the baby-sitter is looking after little Johnny properly, etc.

But that theory is flawed. Men have business and other worries that should distract them as much as women are bothered by other matters.

Psychological tests have repeatedly shown that in exercises of logic and other mental skills, women are fully the equal of men. However, there are other tests that have shown that, by and large, women are not as aggressive as men. That could be the key factor.

To succeed at bridge, you must have a killer instinct—an overwhelming desire to win—and that could be the vital difference. By that, I do not mean a lack of femininity. Certainly, Helen was a killer at the bridge table—there was nothing she hated worse than losing. But no one who knew her would ever accuse her of being unfeminine in any way.

Q.—Can anyone enter a North American Bridge Championship? —R. Williams, Norfolk, Va.

A.—In theory, only members of the American Contract Bridge League are entitled to play in the North American Championships. However, I have never heard of a nonmember being turned away from a game.

There are some limitations. Several events are restricted to players who hold a certain number of master points. Outside of that, all events are open.

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JUMBLE

THAT SCRABLED WORD GAME by Hanni Arnild and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SINOE

ORPEN

RANCLE

MULVLE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

BAR

WHERE SOME HOTHEADS END UP.

Print answer here: IN " **_____**" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MOSSY HARPY BASKET EIGHTY

Answer: The best kind of beef to serve a minister — "PRIME" (prime minister)

THE BETTER HALF

By Bar



"Why, Mr. Parker, how sweet of you to remember me! I was in that big cake at the stag party the other night!"

THE Daily Crossword

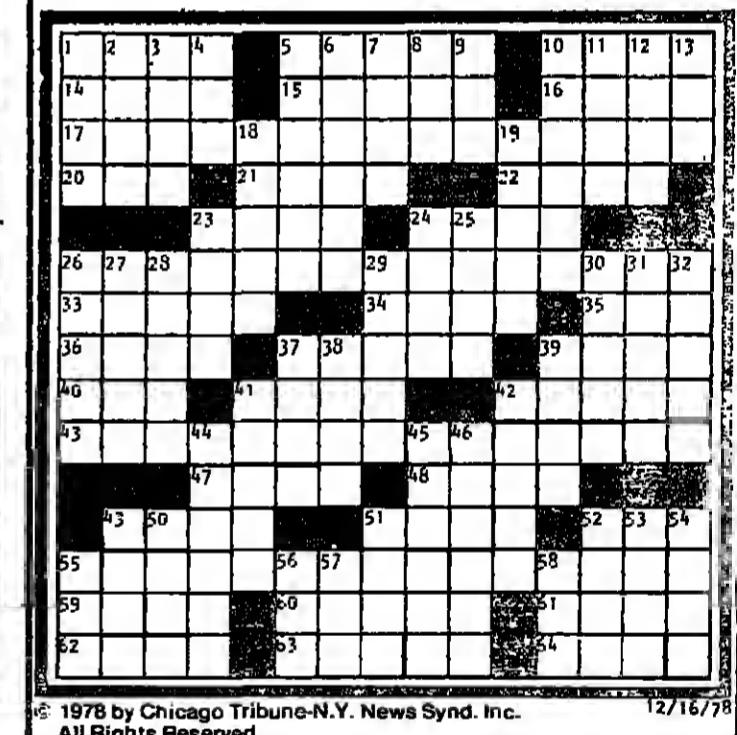
by Frank R. Jackson

ACROSS
1 Belfry
5 Gives away
10 Accessible
14 Reluctant
15 Engine room
16 Lead fiddler
17 Yankee idol
20 Use needle and thread
21 Hires out
22 Final
23 Farm plot
24 Frustrate
26 Detroit
33 Olfactory
34 Dines
35 Judge Bean
36 Love god
37 Data
38 Arneche role
40 " — not what
your..."
41 Lie luxuri-
ously
42 Indian transpor-
tation
43 Cardinal
44 Reptiles
45 Italian com-
munity
46 Quon
47 Spinster of
verse
48 Pale
49 Captures
50 Textile
51 Captive
52 Melon
53 Veracious
54 Sidekick:
55 Young per-
son's org.
56 Records,
for short
57 Pronoun
58 Political
party initials

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

TAIC	WAITS	PILLE
IDL	INDIA	AMID
PICO	STEEN	NAHIE
STOUT	HEARTED	DHEN
HEARTED	STOUT	DHEN
DRED	IDA	SAVIOR
FEARLESS	DISCERN	FRY
ANN	HNE	ORIEL
SAD	STYK	LAISSE
NOR	SHUN	NAHIE
NONE	BUT	THE BRAVE
ANDS	SAHON	ASIA
TEST	TREND	CHAR
ONES	SONES	TELL

12/16/78



U.N. resolution on trade gives support to developing nations

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 30 (R) — Despite negative votes from the United States, Canada and the nine European Common Market countries, the General Assembly approved a resolution yesterday calling for reform of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The resolution, which passed by 110 to 11 with 11 abstentions, emphasised the rights of developing countries in any changes made to the international trade regime.

The North American and EEC countries did not detail the objections which prompted their "no" votes, but they apparently disapproved of changes mentioned in the resolution, including special treatment for developing countries.

The resolution said that any new codes or rules in negotiations affecting developing countries' trade should not be adopted without full participation and acceptance by those countries.

The assembly also urged all participants in multilateral trade negotiations to assess jointly the impact of the 1973 Tokyo declaration concerning additional benefits to developing countries and to take corrective measures as necessary.

The assembly called on developed states to abide by

agreements reached in the 1973 Tokyo declaration, especially concerning principles of reciprocity in trade relations between developed and developing countries, and special and differential treatment for developing countries.

The resolution said that results of the negotiations should reflect the substantial reduction and eventual abolition of tariff and non-tariff restrictions against the trade of developing countries, removal of discriminatory and escalatory barriers against them, and improvement in the operation of the generalised system of preferences to provide wider coverage and deeper cuts in tariffs.

U.N. budget

The General Assembly also approved the United Nations' first

Ford Foundation appoints first black president

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (R) — The Ford Foundation, one of the country's most powerful private philanthropic agencies, has appointed as president lawyer Frank Thomas, the first black to hold the job.

Mr. Thomas, 43, gained national prominence between 1967 and 1977 as head of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation which cleared up Brooklyn slum areas. Under his leadership the privately and publicly funded corporation became a national model of how to put a dingy, neglected neighbourhood on the road to prosperity.

In 1977, he was elected to the board of trustees of the Ford Foundation, which was started in 1936 by Henry Ford and his son Edsel.

Mr. Thomas takes up his new position directing the multi-billion dollar foundation on June 1. Selected from among more than 300 candidates, he will succeed McGeorge Bundy, former national security adviser to President Lyndon Johnson. Mr. Bundy has been foundation president for 13 years.

The Ford Foundation has spent more than \$5 billion in grants over the years to 7,000 institutions and groups and more than 100,000 individuals in the United States and 96 foreign countries. The foundation grew to national and international dimensions from 1950, after the estates of Henry Ford, his wife and Edsel Ford were settled.

It has become involved in building social infrastructure such as universities in foreign countries and recently started focussing on rural development in India, the Far East and Africa.

It has also sent an exploratory mission to China. Among the topics dealt with by its domestic divisions have been environmental questions, energy and urban problems.

The announcement said Mr. Thomas was "eminently qualified to lead in shaping foundation programmes in the important years ahead."

Nixon's White House invitation attests to 'key role' in China

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (R) — Richard Nixon returned to the White House last night for the first time since he left it in disgrace four and a half years ago.

The former president was a guest at a state banquet given by President Carter for China's Senior Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping and which, in a sense, was a tribute to Mr. Nixon's role as the architect of America's new China policy.

Mr. Nixon had little to say to reporters, even though the banquet was a climax to his own historic 1972 visit to China which paved the way to the opening of

normal Sino-American relations and Mr. Deng's presence in the White House.

Mr. Nixon, who was invited to join the president and the vice premier for a private talk before the banquet, said he did not see Mr. Deng in Peking in 1972 and had never met him before. Mr. Nixon said he would meet Mr. Deng privately tomorrow.

Mr. Carter said recently, in answer to criticism, that the invitation to Mr. Nixon was a proper and honourable course because of his key role in the opening of relations with China.

On the rehabilitation issue, a number of former leaders who had

been purged and persecuted during the past 20 years or so have already had their names cleared.

Sources said, however, there had been growing concern among central authorities that people in lower-level positions who had suffered were not being rehabilitated quickly enough.

The sources said the local authorities had been warned that the press would start naming those organisations which failed to meet the deadline.

In another major move, the New China News Agency (NCNA) reported yesterday that some of the bitterest targets of the Communist Party after its victory in 1949 would no longer be stigmatised as "landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and bad elements" if they had reformed. Their children would also no longer suffer for their "class origin," NCNA added.

This follows last week's announcement by NCNA that China was to give back money and property seized from former capitalists during the cultural revolution.

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This follows last week's announcement by NCNA that China was to give back money and property seized from former capitalists during the cultural revolution.

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On the rehabilitation issue, a number of former leaders who had

been purged and persecuted during the past 20 years or so have already had their names cleared.

Sources said, however, there had been growing concern among central authorities that people in lower-level positions who had suffered were not being rehabilitated quickly enough.

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